

**MICROPOROUS CRYSTALLINE MATERIAL (ITQ-19) WITH LAMINAR
CHARACTERISTICS, PREPARATION METHOD AND USE THEREOF AS A
CATALYST IN THE CATALYTIC CONVERSION OF ORGANIC
COMPOUNDS**

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application is a Continuation of co-pending PCT Application No. PCT/ES02/00041, filed January 30, 2002 which in turn, claims priority from Spanish Application Serial No. 200100268, filed on January 30, 2001. Applicants claim the benefits of 35 U.S.C. §120 as to the PCT application and priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 as to said Spanish application, and the entire disclosures of both applications are incorporated herein in their entireties.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention belongs to the sector of microporous zeolitic materials, particularly to synthetic laminar zeolitic materials and more specifically to catalysts corresponding to such materials.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The first object of the present invention is a microporous crystalline material with laminar characteristics useful as a catalyst in the dewaxing and isodewaxing of paraffins and toluene disproportionation.

[0004] A second object of the invention is a method for the preparation of the microporous zeolitic material

and the most suitable conditions for synthesis thereof in order to obtain a product that can be used as an adsorbent and catalyst in processes in which organic molecules take part.

[0005] A third object of the invention is the use of the above-cited material, in catalytic conversion processes of organic compounds as a catalyst in catalytic conversion processes of organic compounds, such as dewaxing and isodewaxing of paraffins and toluene disproportionation.

PRIOR ART

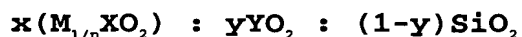
[0006] Natural as well as synthetic zeolitic materials have very interesting catalytic properties for various types of conversion of hydrocarbonaceous compounds. These materials have a defined structure, that is determined by X-ray diffraction, having a large number of small cavities which may be interconnected by even smaller channels or pores. These cavities and pores are uniform and repetitive within each one of the zeolitic materials. Due to the molecular dimension of these pores molecules of a certain size can be adsorbed and other larger ones can be rejected. These materials are known as "molecular sieves" and are used in a multitude of uses that employ this characteristic as an advantage.

[0007] Such molecular sieves include a wide variety of crystalline silicates which are described as rigid three-dimensional framework formed by tetrahedrons of SiO_4 or of any other T^{+4} metal. There is the possibility of introducing acidity upon replacing in the lattice of

the molecular sieve, some T^{+4} cations by T^{+3} cations, such as aluminum, which give rise to a structural charge deficiency that may be compensated for by protons, Brönsted acidity, and/or high charge-radius ratio cations, Lewis acidity. These compensation cations may be totally or partially exchanged by another type of cation using conventional exchange techniques. Hence, it is possible to vary the properties of a silicate specifically according to the chosen cation. This type of microporous material is used as selective adsorbents and/or catalysts in petrochemical and refining processes, as well as fine chemistry.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The present invention refers to a microporous material of zeolitic nature (also known as ITQ-19 in the present specification), that has a composition, in an anhydrous and calcinated state, in accordance with the empirical formula



wherein

x has a value less than 0.2, preferably less than 0.1, and more preferably less than 0.02, and it may have the value 0;

y has a value less than 0.1, preferably less than 0.05, and more preferably less than 0.02; and it may have the value 0.

M is at least one +n charge inorganic cation and may be H;

X is at least one chemical element with a +3 oxidation state, preferably selected among Al, Ga, B,

Cr, Fe;

Y is at least one chemical element with a +4 oxidation state, preferably selected among Ge, Ti, Sn, V.

[0009] In a calcinated state at 540°C, the material of the invention has an X-ray diffraction pattern with the basal spacings and relative intensities indicated in Table 1.

[0010]

Table 1

d(Å)	(I/IO)*100	d(Å)	(I/IO)*100
11.95±0.02	w	3.82±0.05	m
9.19±0.03	vs	3.69±0.03	w
6.85±0.01	s	3.46±0.07	s
6.12±0.05	w	3.32±0.06	m
5.53±0.03	w	3.25±0.08	w
4.86±0.06	w	3.07±0.03	w
4.73±0.04	w	2.98±0.04	w
4.60±0.02	w	2.88±0.05	w
4.48±0.05	w	2.82±0.06	w
4.35±0.04	w	2.66±0.07	w
4.23±0.02	w	2.56±0.05	w
4.11±0.03	w	2.43±0.09	w
3.89±0.04	m	2.35±0.08	w

wherein

w is a weak relative intensity between 0 and 20%;
m is an average relative intensity between 20 & 40%;
s is an average relative intensity between 40 and 60%;
vs is an average relative intensity between 60 and 100%.

[0011] This material has a microporous structure and

a high thermal stability; it can have Brönsted and Lewis acid centers and can be prepared in the purely siliceous form.

[0012] Preferably, the Si/X ratio is from 30 to 400.

[0013] This material may be obtained by calcinating a precursor (also known as PREITQ-19 in the present specification), which precursor has, in a dry state, an X-ray diffraction pattern according to the basal spacings and relative intensities indicated in Table 2.

[0014] Table 2

d(Å)	(I/IO)*100	d(Å)	(I/IO)*100
11.22±0.02	vs	3.60±0.08	s
10.10±0.03	w	3.52±0.05	vs
8.81±0.05	w	3.42±0.06	s
7.05±0.01	w	3.36±0.04	s
6.30±0.01	m	3.32±0.05	w
5.60±0.02	w	3.30±0.01	w
5.28±0.05	s	3.14±0.07	w
4.98±0.06	s	3.10±0.02	w
4.72±0.01	w	3.09±0.03	w
4.38±0.02	s	3.01±0.01	w
4.21±0.02	s	2.81±0.04	w
3.90±0.03	w	2.61±0.04	w
3.83±0.08	m	2.51±0.05	w
3.73±0.07	a	2.48±0.09	w

wherein

w is a weak relative intensity between 0 and 20%;

m is an average relative intensity between 20 & 40%;

s is an average relative intensity between 40 and 60%;

vs is an average relative intensity between 60 and 100%.

[0015] On the other hand, the precursor PREITQ-19, since it is calcinated at temperatures higher than 300°C, collapses and gives rise to the three-dimensional structure of ITQ-19.

[0016] In an embodiment of the material ITQ-19, the material has a composition, in anhydrous and calcinated state, of the empirical formula



wherein

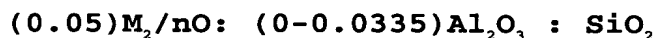
x has a value of 0.0025 to 0.035;

M is at least one inorganic cation with an n valence, and it can be, for example Li,

X is Al, and

y is zero.

[0017] The embodiment of the material ITQ-19 corresponding to this empirical formula, in turn corresponds to the following formula expressed in terms of moles of oxide per mol of silica,



wherein M is at least one inorganic cation with an n valence.

[0018] In accordance with the invention the inorganic cation M conveniently has a compensation cation function

and can be selected at least partially from among hydrogen and alkaline metals like Li, Na and K.

[0019] The present invention also refers to a process for preparation of the material ITQ-19. Such process comprises the following stages:

[0020] A precursor is prepared in a first step by subjecting to heating, with or without stirring, at a temperature between 100 and 225°C, preferably between 125 and 200°C, a reaction mixture that contains water and

[0021] a SiO₂ source, that preferably has, in order to enhance the formation of the final material ITQ-19 without the presence of liquid phases considered as impurities, at least 30% of solid silica, such as for example AEROSIL, LUDOX, ULTRASIL, HISIL or tetraethylorthosilicate (TEOS),

[0022] optionally a source of at least another tetravalent element Y preferably selected among Ge, Ti, V, Sn,

[0023] optionally a source of at least another trivalent element X preferably selected among Al, B, Ga, Fe, Cr,

[0024] an organic cation 1-methyl-1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2] octane as a structure directing agent, and

[0025] optionally an inorganic cation, preferably a source of alkaline metal such as for example an oxide,

hydroxide or salt of lithium, sodium or potassium,

[0026] until crystallization of the reaction mixture is achieved.

[0027] The reaction mixture has a composition, in terms of molar ratios of oxides, comprised between the ranges:

ROH/SiO₂=0.01-1.0, preferably 0.1-1.0,
M_{1/n}OH/SiO₂=0-1.0, preferably 0-0.2,
X₂O₃/SiO₂=0-0.1, preferably 0-0.05, and more preferably 0-0.01,
YO₂/(YO₂+SiO₂) less than 1, preferably less than 0.1,
H₂O/SiO₂=0-100, preferably 1-50,

wherein

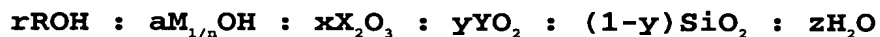
M is at least a +n charge inorganic cation;

X is at least a trivalent element preferably selected among Al, B, Ga, Fe and Cr;

Y is at least a trivalent element preferably selected among Ge, Ti, Sn, V;

R is an organic cation, preferably 1-methyl-1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane (DABCO), which may be added in hydroxide form and another salt to the reaction mixture.

[0028] The definition of the reaction mixture based on its empirical formula is the following:



wherein M, X and Y have the above-cited meanings and wherein

r = 0.01-1.0, preferably 0.1-1.0

a = 0-1.0, preferably 0-0.2

x = 0-0.1, preferably 0-0.5, and more preferably 0-0.01

y is less than 1, preferably less than 0.1

z = 0-100, preferably 1-50.

[0029] The reaction mixture preferably has a composition, in terms of molar ratios of oxides, comprised among the ranges

$\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 15-199$, preferably 50-199,

$\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{SiO}_2 = 10-200$, preferably 20-100,

$\text{OH}^-/\text{SiO}_2 = 0.01-2$, preferably 0.1-1,

$\text{R}/\text{SiO}_2 = 0.02-1$, preferably 0.05-0.75,

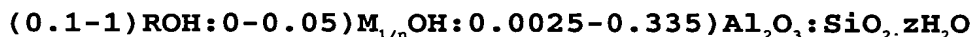
$\text{M}/\text{SiO}_2 = 0.01-3$, preferably 0.05-2,

wherein

M is at least a +n charge inorganic cation;

R is an organic cation, preferably 1-methyl-1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane (DABCO), in the form of hydroxide and another salt can be added to the reaction mixture.

[0030] In one embodiment, the reaction mixture is, in terms of moles of oxide per mole of silica, the following:



wherein

M has the above-cited meaning,

R is an organic cation that acts as a structure directing agent, and

z is a value of 0 to 100, preferably 1-50.

In accordance with the above, the precursor PREITQ-19, upon being calcinated at temperatures higher than 300°C, collapses and gives rise to the three-dimensional

structure of the ITQ-19.

[0031] Adding the trivalent element or elements and/or tetravalent elements can be done prior to the heating of the reaction mixture or in a intermediate phase during heating.

[0032] Optionally, an amount of crystalline material, preferably with the characteristics of the material ITQ-19, as crystallization promoter, can be added to the reaction mixture. The amount of this promoter material is comprised between 0.01 to 15%, preferably 0.05 to 5% by weight referred to the total amount of silica added.

[0033] The first step normally has a duration of between 1 and 30 days, preferably 2 to 15 days and it normally proves to be a white solid.

[0034] Then in a second step the precursor is washed, preferably with distilled water, filtered, dried and subjected to calcination. Such calcination can be carried out in an air flow, at a temperature between 300°C and 800°C, preferably between 400 and 600°C for at least 3 hours.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0035] As an integral part of the present specification, some drawings are attached hereto, wherein

[0036] Figure 1 is a diffractogram of a typical sample of the material ITQ-19, and

[0037] Figure 2 is a diffractogram of a typical precursor PREITQ-19 as a precursor of the material ITQ-19.

EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

[0038] Some examples of the embodiment of the invention will be described hereinafter.

Examples

[0039] Example 1

A purely siliceous laminar precursor PREITQ-19 is described in this first example. The synthesis gel was prepared using: lithium hydroxide (Fisher), monomethylated 1-methyl-1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane hydroxide (DABCO) and an aqueous silica solution (30% by weight) (HS-30 Dupont, Aldrich.).

[0040] 0.175 g. LiOH.H₂O, 108.18 g. DABCO-Me-OH (0.5 M) and 16.667 g. SiO₂ (30% by weight) are mixed and stirred vigorously in a thermostatic bath at 50°C until the 52.1521 g. of water present in the mixture evaporate. Hence, we obtain a synthesis gel, with a pH close to 13, with the following molar composition:

0.05 LiOH : 0.65 R-OH : .01 SiO₂ : 40 H₂O (R = Methylated DABCO).

[0041] Afterwards, the gel is introduced in stainless steel autoclaves with TEFLON covers and left for 7 days at 175°C with a stirring speed of 60 rpm.

[0042] After this treatment, the samples are filtered and washed with distilled water until the pH of the

washing water is <9. Drying is done afterwards in order to obtain the laminar precursor PREITQ-19, whose X-ray diffractogram coincides with the one of Figure 2, with relative intensities and basal spacings coinciding with those shown on table 2.

[0043] Example 2

A portion of the laminar precursor PREITQ-19 obtained in example 1 is calcinated at 540°C for three hours in an air flow, obtaining the collapsed material with a three-dimensional structure named ITQ-19 that has an X-ray diffractogram that is shown in Fig. 1 with relative intensities and basal spacings coinciding with those shown in table 1.

[0044] Example 3

0.175 g. of LiOH.H₂O, 41.6 g. of DABCO-Me-OH (0.5 M), 9.620 g. of milli-Q H₂O and 16.667 g. of SiO₂ (30% by weight are mixed and stirred vigorously for 1 hour at room temperature, obtaining a gel that has a pH of 12.60. This synthesis gel has the following molar composition:

0.05 LiOH : 0.25 R-OH : 1 SiO₂ : 40 H₂O (R = Methylated DABCO).

[0045] Afterwards, the gel is introduced in stainless steel autoclaves with TEFLON covers and left for 12 days at 175°C with a stirring speed of 60 rpm.

[0046] After this treatment, the samples are filtered and washed with distilled water until the pH of the washing water is <9. Drying at 60°C is done afterwards

in order to obtain the laminar precursor PREITQ-19, whose X-ray diffractogram coincides with the one of Figure 2, with relative intensities and basal spacings coinciding with those shown on table 2.

[0047] Example 4

When we calcine the material PREITQ-19 obtained in example 3, for 5 hours at a temperature of 540°C, the zeolitic material ITQ-19 claimed in this patent is obtained, its X-ray diffractogram basically coinciding with the one of Figure 1, with relative intensities and basal spacings coinciding with the ones shown on table 1.

[0048] Example 5

This example describes the preparation of the laminar precursor PREITQ-19. The synthesis gel was prepared by using lithium hydroxide (Fisher), alumina (pseudoboehmite, 73.7% by weight, Catapal B Vista), monomethylated DABCO hydroxide (1-methyl-1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane) and an aqueous solution of silica (30% by weight) (HS-30 LUDOX, Aldrich).

[0049] 0.132 g. of $\text{LiOH} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.09 g. of Al_2O_3 (73-7% by weight), 81.135 g. DABCO-Me-OH (0.5 M) and 12.501 g. of SiO_2 (30 % by weight) are mixed and stirred vigorously in a thermostatic bath at 50°C until the 39.141 g. of water present in the mixture evaporate. Thus, we achieve a synthesis gel with a pH close to 13, with the following molar composition:

0.05 LiOH : 0.65 R-OH : 0.01 Al_2O_3 : 1 SiO_2 : 40 H_2O

(R = Methylated DABCO).

[0050] Afterwards, the gel is introduced in stainless steel autoclaves with TEFLON covers and left for 7 days at 175°C with a stirring speed of 60 rpm.

[0051] After this treatment, the samples are filtered and washed with distilled water until the pH of the washing water is <9. Drying is done afterwards in order to obtain the laminar precursor PREITQ-19, whose X-ray diffractogram coincides with the one of Figure 2, with relative intensities and basal spacings coinciding with those shown on table 2.

[0052] Example 6

A portion of the laminar precursor PREITQ-19 obtained in example 5 is calcinated at 540°C for three hours in an air flow, obtaining the collapsed material with a three-dimensional structure named ITQ-19 that has an X-ray diffractogram that is shown in Fig. 1 with relative intensities and basal spacings coinciding with those shown in table 1.

[0053] Example 7

0.132 g. of LiOH.H₂O, 0.09 g. of Al₂O₃ (73.7% by weight), 41.6 g. DABCO-Me-OH (0.5 M) 9.620 g. of milli-Q H₂O and 12,501 g. g. of SiO₂ (30 % by weight) are mixed and stirred vigorously for 1 hour at room temperature, obtaining a synthesis gel with a pH close to 12.60. This synthesis gel has the following molar composition:

0.05 LiOH : 0.25 R-OH : 0.01 Al₂O₃ : 1 SiO₂ : 40 H₂O

(R = Methylated DABCO).

[0054] Afterwards, the gel is introduced in stainless steel autoclaves with TEFLON covers and left for 12 days at 175°C with a stirring speed of 60 rpm.

[0055] After this treatment, the product is filtered and washed with distilled water until the pH of the washing water is <9. Drying at 60°C is done afterwards in order to obtain the laminar precursor PREITQ-19, whose X-ray diffractogram coincides with the one of Figure 2, with relative intensities and basal spacings coinciding with (similar to) those shown on table 2.

[0056] Example 8

When we calcine the material PREITQ-19 obtained in example 7, for 5 hours at a temperature of 540°C, the zeolitic material ITQ-19 claimed in this patent is obtained, its X-ray diffractogram basically coinciding with the one of Figure 1, with relative intensities and basal spacings coinciding with the ones shown on table 1.